

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

**CRANBROOK.**



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH**

OF THE

**Cranbrook Rural Sanitary District**

FOR THE YEAR 1913,


BY

**JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.**



Tonbridge Free Press Limited.

1914.



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## CRANBROOK RURAL DISTRICT.

### Area and Population.

The following Tables give the area, population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911 and previous years :—

No. of Regn. District.	Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.				Population.			
	Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1881	1891	1901	1911
53	41,315	110	2,754	2,787	2,834	3,100	13,761	13,730	12,944	13,689

	Cols. 1.	Area in Statute acres (Land & Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, large establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911 (included in Cols. 4 & 6).	
			1901.	1911.	1911.			No.	Population.	
					Persons.	Persons.	Males.			Females.
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Benenden.....		6,693	312	327	1,336	1,434	768	666	5	136
Cranbrook ...		10,372	864	916	3,949	4,061	2,004	2,057	10	237
Frittenden ...		3,509	194	212	844	898	436	462	4	22
Goudhurst ...		9,797	598	663	2,725	3,019	1,499	1,520	17	261
Hawkhurst ...		6,523	706	793	3,136	3,344	1,544	1,800	6	178
Sandhurst ...		4,421	222	231	954	933	459	474	—	—
Totals.....		41,315	2,896	3,142	12,944	13,689	6,710	6,979	42	834

The **Population** of the Cranbrook Rural District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 13,870, being an increase of 81 on the estimated population of 1912, and of 181 on the census population of 1911.

The number of births registered in the District amounted to 243, including 109 of males and 134 of females. There were no transferable births to be added or deducted.

The **Birth-rate** was 17·5 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 16·1 in 1912 and 17·5 in 1911.

One hundred and fifty-eight deaths were registered in the District 82 of males and 76 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 7 persons belonging to the District and who died outside its area, while 15 deaths are deducted of persons dying in the District and who had a fixed place of residence elsewhere.

The nett number of deaths belonging to the District was 150 (82 male and 68 female), giving a **Death-rate** of 10·08 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 11·8 in 1912 and 9·9 in 1911.

Three deaths were certified as due to one or other of the following epidemic diseases, viz. :—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	—
Diphtheria .....	1
Measles .....	1
Whooping-cough .....	1
Enteric Fever .....	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—
Small-pox .....	—
	3
	—

The **death-rate** from these epidemic diseases was 0·22 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·87 in 1912, and 0·15 in 1911.

The **Infant Mortality**, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births, was 66, as compared with 126 in 1912 and 50 in 1911.

The Midwives Act, 1902, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

No cases of ophthalmia in the newly born have come to my notice.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1903—1912, the birth-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1913 was 13·7 per 1,000, which was 0·4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1903—1912, the death-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 1·2 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births, was equal to 109 per 1,000, which is 14 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912.

The following table gives a comparison between the rates for this District and those for England and Wales :—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.
England and Wales .....	23·9	13·7	109	1·20
Cranbrook Rural .....	17·5	10·08	66	0·22

The birth-rate shows an improvement on that for 1912, but is still very low, being 6·4 below that for the country generally, but the death-rate, rate of infant mortality, and the death-rate from the stated epidemic diseases are all very favourable, being respectively 3·62, 43, and 0·98 below the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

### (A.) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Searlet Fever or Searlatina, and the fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, No. 58,962, dated 15th August, 1912, the diseases known as Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were also made compulsorily notifiable.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 19th December, 1912, the following Regulations, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked and substituted by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last named Regulations came into operation on the 1st of February, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

During the year 1913, 78 cases were notified, as against 63 in the previous year, and comprised 28 of Diphtheria, 11 of Erysipelas, 18 of Searlet Fever, 1 of Enteric Fever, 9 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 10 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Eighteen non-fatal cases were notified, as compared with 14 in the previous year, and arose as follows :—

January .....	1 case.
March .....	1 „
May .....	5 cases.
June .....	6 „
August .....	1 case.
November .....	2 cases.
December .....	2 „

---

Total ..... 18 cases.

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Locally they were reported from :—

Goudhurst .....	7 cases.
Hawkhurst .....	6 „
Cranbrook .....	3 „
Frittenden .....	1 case.
Benenden .....	1 „
<hr/>	
Total .....	18 cases.
<hr/>	

The cases occurred at the following age-periods :—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	
3	12	2	1	= 18 cases.

Two of the cases notified in May (21st and 31st) were in one family occupying a large house at Goudhurst and were nursed at home. These were followed on June 1st by a maid in the house developing the disease who was sent to the Isolation Hospital and remained there for seven weeks.

One of the cases in December was imported into the District from a village in another area where cases were prevalent, and the patient developed the disease so soon after coming as to preclude any doubt but that it was an imported case.

The remaining cases call for no special comment, but various defects were found in the houses on visiting, and a good proportion of these were remedied by the end of the year.

**Diphtheria** increased from 4 non-fatal cases in 1912 to 28 cases with 1 death in 1913.

There were only 3 cases during the nine months ending September, viz., 1 in January at Cranbrook, which was probably contracted outside the District ; 1 in March, and 1 in May, both also in Cranbrook parish.

The District was then free for four months, but in October 3 cases occurred, 1 at Cranbrook, and 2 at Hawkhurst, followed by 11 cases in each of the months of November and December, 21 of which arose in the parish of Hawkhurst, and 1 in Goudhurst.

The age-periods were :—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	
5	17	3	3	= 28 cases.
	1			= 1 death.

The fatal case was that of a boy of 11 years notified and removed to Hospital from Hawkhurst on December 18th, where he died the following day. Two other children in the same family were removed on the two days succeeding that on which the fatal case was admitted.

The case in November at Goudhurst was of a maid who had been in service in an adjoining District and who had come to her home unwell, her illness being subsequently diagnosed as diphtheria.

The main outbreak was confined to the parish of Hawkhurst, and direct contact was shown clearly—both in adults and children—to have been the manner in which the disease spread. Anti-toxin was available for all at an early stage, and this, coupled with the fact that 15 were removed and treated at the Isolation Hospital, where proper nursing and isolation could not be provided in the homes, undoubtedly accounts for the low mortality.

The homes were disinfected and the removals superintended by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Bailey, in addition to the other details which he efficiently carried out.

**Enteric Fever.**—Only one non-fatal case was notified, as was also the case in the two previous years. The patient was a girl, aged 15, residing in a cottage (one of three) at Benenden and was treated at home.

The water supply was from a dip-hole, and, on making an analysis, I found it to be unsatisfactory in quality, though I cannot definitely attribute the case to this source, especially as no other cases occurred among the people using the same supply.

**Erysipelas.**—Eleven cases with one death were reported, as compared with 10 non-fatal cases in 1912—one in January and 2 in February, all at Hawkhurst; 2 in March (1 at Cranbrook and 1 at Goudhurst); 1 in May, at Hawkhurst; 2 in June (1 at Goudhurst and 1 at Hawkhurst); and 1 each in September, November, and December (2 at Goudhurst and 1 at the Union Workhouse).

With the exception of one case (a boy of 16) the patients were all adults.

The fatal case was that of a woman, aged 64, notified from Goudhurst on June 13th, and dying four days later.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case was notified in May on the outskirts of Cranbrook. Medical men and a nurse were in attendance and the patient recovered. There were no cases of this disease during the previous year.

**Small-pox.**—Again no cases; the last was in August, 1902.

**Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis** are now by the General Order of the Local Government Board of August 16th, 1912, compulsorily notifiable, but during the past year no notifications have been received.

**Tuberculosis** caused 8 deaths during the year, as compared with 9 in 1912, and 17 in 1911. All were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 5 in 1912 and 12 in 1911.

The death-rate from all forms of the disease and the Phthisis death-rate were the same, viz., 0·58 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 0·65 and 0·36 in the previous year.

The following table gives a comparison of the rates for this District, and the rates for England and Wales for the five years 1907–1911

beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<b>TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).</b>							
England and Wales .....	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46	—	—
Cranbrook Rural—							
Death-rate .....	0·96	1·1	0·81	1·30	1·24	0·65	0·58
No. of Deaths.....	12	14	10	16	17	9	8
<b>PHthisIS.</b>							
England and Wales .....	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08	—	—
Cranbrook Rural—							
Death-rate .....	0·64	0·72	0·56	0·97	0·87	0·36	0·58
No. of Deaths.....	8	9	7	12	12	5	8

Notice of the 1912 Regulations coming into force was given to each medical practitioner in the area and notification forms as prescribed were issued by your Clerk.

The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are laid down as follows :—

ARTICLE XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorised in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.



(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made, and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

ARTICLE XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

During the whole year 20 notifications were received relating to 19 persons, of whom 9 were suffering from pulmonary and 10 from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 9 pulmonary cases 3 died during the year, and of the 10 other forms 1 died (this case was employed at P. Office—a non-resident).

Of the total 8 deaths, 6 were of males and 2 of females, and the fatal age-periods were as follows :—

1—5 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	1	3	2	1	= 8

## B.—Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

**Measles.**—It is very satisfactory to be able to record that, despite the facts that this complaint was prevalent during an inclement part of the year in the parishes of Frittenden, Cranbrook, Benenden and Goudhurst and that the School Medical Officer deemed it necessary to close seven schools, only one death occurred—that of an infant, aged 17 months, in March, at Goudhurst.

It is to be hoped that this result is due to parents and those having the care of children at last realising the large death-roll following measles outbreaks from letting children go out insufficiently clothed and shod almost directly the rash has subsided, and from not guarding against chills at that time, when complications are so apt to arise.

The same applies to **Whooping-Cough**, which also only caused one death, viz., that of an infant, aged 13 months, in April at Cranbrook.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis** (under 2 years).—I am rarely able to note a year with no deaths from these infantile diseases, but this was the case in 1913. There was, however, no intense heat or long absence of rain during the third quarter of the year, which is the usual time for infant food supplies to become contaminated and these diseases to arise.

**Influenza** caused one death—that of an adult female at Sandhurst, in April.

### C.—Other Diseases.

**Cancer.**—Reference to Table 3 will show that 11 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 0·79 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 1·09 in 1912.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907—1913, with the comparative rates for England and Wales up to 1911, beyond which year the latter are not at present available :—

	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
England and Wales .....	0·91	0·92	0·96	0·97	0·99	—	—
Cranbrook Rural—							
Death-rate .....	1·36	1·29	1·29	0·73	1·60	1·09	0·79
No. of Deaths.....	17	16	16	9	22	15	11

The average rate for this District for the past five years is slightly above that for the country generally, but the actual deaths in the last two years average under those for the previous five.

**Hospital Accommodation and Administration.**—Twenty-one cases of infectious disease were treated in the Council's Isolation Hospital at Swattenden Lane, and were admitted as follows :—

January ....	1 case	(Scarlet Fever)
March.....	1 „	(Diphtheria)
May .....	2 cases	(Scarlet Fever)
June .....	3 „	„
October .....	3 „	(Diphtheria)
November ....	3 „	„
December ....	8 „	„

—  
Total.. 21 cases (6 Scarlet Fever, 15 Diphtheria)  
—

One death occurred at the Hospital from Diphtheria to which I have already referred.

I have previously pointed out that it is impossible with safety to treat two different diseases at the Isolation Hospital, and this defect has been specially felt during the past year, when it would have been advantageous to admit both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases.

I think the time has arrived when your Council might favourably consider an extension, and I should be pleased to meet any Committee you may think well to appoint to discuss the matter.

Unfortunately the present combined ward block under the same roof as the administrative part renders it necessary for more to be done than if these were separate buildings.

**Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.**—Reports have been received from the Kent County Laboratory, Maidstone, on the examination of material in respect to the following diseases :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total specimens examined.
Diphtheria.....	2	2	5
Phthisis .....	1	0	

**Inspection of the District.**—The following Acts and Orders have vastly increased the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the last few years, viz., the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 ; the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912 ; the Tuberculosis Order, 1913 ; the inspections under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, together with circulars and orders pressing the necessity of watching the meat and milk supplies and being on the alert to recognise foot and mouth disease, etc. ; the addition of Tuberculosis, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Anterior Poliomyelitis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum to the list of notifiable diseases, and the inspections before and during the hop-picking season.

This formidable array of additions of work required to be done in this wide District of over 41,000 acres renders it impossible for one man, however active, to cover the ground on foot, and it is evident that more rapid means of locomotion should be provided by your Council if the sanitation of the District is to be maintained efficiently.

**Adoptive Acts.**—No Adoptive Acts are at present in force in the District, but the Council have under consideration the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and certain sections of the 1907 Act.

**Water Supply.**—Although the Cranbrook Water Company derive the supply from within the District at Goudhurst and distribute to a large area, yet there are many outlying parts which are dependent on local wells.

I examined waters from 12 wells and springs during the year—5 from Hawkhurst, 5 from Frittenden, 1 from Cranbrook, and 1 from Sandhurst. All but one were unsatisfactory.

A piece of new sewer consisting of 136 yards of 6-inch pipe was laid at The Moor, and part of the old sewer (a length of some 104 yards) was relaid with 9-inch and 6-inch socketed pipes.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—The drainage scheme for the town of Cranbrook was still in abeyance at the end of the year.

The outfall of the Beresford Road (Goudhurst) system is considerably improved by the alterations described last year.



Mr. Bailey has had considerable difficulty at the Ockley outfall owing to the access of land water and the size of the tanks not being accurately gauged when the system was installed. He is, however, gradually overcoming these difficulties, and there is every reason to think that the system will eventually work quite satisfactorily.

I consider that it would be advisable to provide a revolving sprinkler for the Willesley outfall as the present distribution does not make use of the whole of the filtering area.

In August last I conferred with a committee and made an inspection of the Cockshot stream which is grossly polluted. I suggested the laying of an intercepting sewer along the Cockshot valley to pick up the several outfalls, and treatment by tanks and filter beds below the existing outfall works, which deals with the sewage from the southern side of Highgate, etc.

**Bye-laws.**—The following are in force :—

Bye-laws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking. Adopted 17th November, 1875.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885. Adopted February 13th, and came into force April 1st, 1907.

Bye-laws with respect to New Buildings, adopted 14th December, 1910, and allowed by the Local Government Board on 31st January, 1911.

**Elementary Schools.**—The following schools were closed for the periods and on account of the infectious disease set opposite each, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer :—

School.	Disease.	Date of Closure.	
		From	To
Frittenden, Church of England.....	Measles	Jan. 4	Jan. 25
Cranbrook, Colliers Green .....	Measles	„ 3	„ 18
Benenden, Church of England .....	Measles	„ 15	Feb. 8
Benenden, Gibbons Endowed.....	Measles	„ 15	„ 22
Goudhurst, Church of England (Infants and Standard I) .....	Measles	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Goudhurst, Kilndown .....	Measles	May 2	May 31
„ „ (Infants') .....	Measles	„ 6	June 7
Cranbrook, Sissinghurst .....	Conjunctivitis	Nov. 19	Nov. 21



**Slaughter-houses.**—No actual register is kept of the slaughter-houses. There are, however, 14 in use, and are distributed as follows :—

Benenden .....	2
Cranbrook .....	2
Sissinghurst .....	1
Frittenden .....	2
Goudhurst .....	3
Hawkhurst .....	3
Sandhurst .....	1
	—
	14
	—

Bye-laws are not in force.

No tuberculous animals or carcases have been detected exposed for food.

**Hop-picking** was carried out under fairly favourable conditions, but there was rather more sickness among the pickers than has occurred during the last two or three years. Several encampments have been improved as to water supplies and numerous alterations have been made in the structural condition of the hop-pickers' quarters.

**Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.**—Four names have been added to the Register during the year, but there are still others to include.

The premises are spread over the rural area thus :—

	Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors.	Cowkeepers and Purveyors.	Cowkeepers.	Dairymen and Purveyors.	Dairymen.	Cowkeepers and Dairymen.	Total.
Benenden .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Cranbrook .....	5	2	1	1	—	2	11
Frittenden .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gondhurst .....	3	1	—	—	1	1	6
Hawkhurst .....	3	3	1	—	1	1	9
Sandhurst .....	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
	12	6	5	3	2	6	34

Regulations have been in force since 1907.

No tuberculous milk or cows have been found.

**Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.**—The following is a statement of work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of section 17 of the Act of 1909.... 99

2. Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	0
3. Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders .....	0
4. Number of Closing Orders made .....	0
5. Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders .....	39
6. Number of dwelling houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation .....	0
7. Number of dwelling houses dealt with under section 15 of the Act .....	17
8. Number of dwelling houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts.....	1
9. Number of dwelling houses dealt with by simple requests or informal notice .....	22
10. Number of dwelling houses not requiring remedy..	3

Three houses in the parish of Hawkhurst were voluntarily closed by the owners in preference to carrying out the repairs asked for.

Of the 96 houses having defects of some kind or other 22 were dealt with and the work carried out by informal communications, *i.e.*, by the owner or agent having the defects pointed out and a request made to remedy them.

Seventeen came within section 15 of the 1909 Act, one was dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875, and three were voluntarily closed, leaving 54 in hand at the end of the year 1913, but in many of these the work required was near completion.

I have again gone through each of the Inspector's Reports and made an exhaustive analysis of the defects found.

Unsatisfactory refuse disposal, structurally defective closets and bad paving of yards were the most frequently occurring defects.

Water supply was fairly good. The drains of 26 were defective, and the drain ventilation in 16.

No exception was taken to the amount of natural light in the rooms or the ventilation, but a considerable number of the windows (30) required alteration, which in most cases meant making them to open.

No cases of actual overcrowding were noted, but in several instances the air space for sleeping accommodation was too little for maintaining desirable conditions.

Damp courses were absent in 46, but these houses were not all damp. •

A damp condition of 15 living rooms, 22 bedrooms and 17 sculleries was, however, noted. In many cases dampness was due to the following causes in order of frequency found, *viz.*, defective guttering (36), pervious walls (20), defective roofs (11). In 41 there were either no sinks or they were in an unsatisfactory condition.

The households were generally clean and the presence of vermin not noticeable.

The routine inspections were begun in 1912, and 37 houses were examined in that year, defects of some kind being found in all.



The defects found have been very few and not serious breaches of the Act, and have been remedied on request.

Mr. Bailey's statement of the Sanitary Work carried out by him during the year, the Statistical Tables required by the Local Government Board, and the Table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

May 29th, 1914.

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## **Cranbrook Rural District Council.**

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### **Inspector's Annual Report, 1913.**

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Cranbrook  
Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report, dealing with the sanitation of this District, for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

**Inspection.**—During the year 762 inspections were made, 130 nuisances were discovered and dealt with.

**Notices.**—Thirty-five preliminary Notices were served during the year.

**Drainage.**—Forty-four drains were examined, 7 were found to be defective, and have since been made good. Nine private house drains have been connected with the main sewers.

**Complaints.**—Eight complaints in respect of nuisances were received and dealt with.

**Refuse Removal, etc.**—House refuse is now being collected in the town of Cranbrook, and the cesspools in Cranbrook and Sissinghurst are emptied by means of a properly equipped cesspool exhaustor.



**New Houses Erected.**—During the year 27 new houses have been erected, and the necessary certificates were granted.

**Disinfection.**—Twenty-six houses were disinfected. No clothing destroyed by order.

**Samples of Water.**—During the year 15 samples of water were submitted to Dr. Tew for analysis; some of these were found to be unfit for drinking purposes.

**Housing Matters.**—During the year 99 houses were inspected under the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909. No closing orders were made, and the defects found in 39 have been remedied. Three houses were found to be satisfactory and 3 have been closed.

**Hopper Huts.**—During the hop-picking season 86 farms were visited for the purpose of inspecting the housing accommodation for persons engaged in hop-picking. Several improvements were made during the year.

**Slaughter-houses.**—There are 14 slaughter-houses in the District, which have been kept under supervision as much as possible. In 4 of these slaughter-houses defects were found, and in 3 of these the defects have been remedied.

**Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**—There are 11 factories and 105 workshops in the District; 107 inspections were made; 4 defects were found and have been dealt with.

**Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.**—There are 34 dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops in the District; 42 inspections were made, and in 5 of these defects were found, which have been remedied.

**Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.**—During the year 9 cases were visited, and the necessary instructions given.

**Letters, etc.**—Letters, reports, etc., sent out during the year, 541.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. BAILEY.

**TABLE I**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years. Cranbrook Rural.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	12,403	—	276	22.2	157	12.6	11	4	16	57	150	12.0
1909	12,330	—	242	19.6	155	12.5	3	3	23	95	155	12.5
1910	12,257	—	265	21.6	175	14.2	6	—	20	75	169	13.7
1911	13,689	239	240	17.5	129	9.4	6	13	12	50	136	9.9
1912	13,789	221	222	16.1	163	11.8	10	11	28	126	164	11.8
1913	13,870	243	243	17.5	158	11.4	15	7	16	66	150	10.08

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 41,315  
 Total population at all ages, 13,689.  
 Number of inhabited houses, 3,100.  
 Average number of persons per house, 4.1.

At Census  
 of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913 in  
Cranbrook Rural District.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						Benenden.	Cranbrook.	Frittenden.	Goudhurst.	Hawkhurst.	Sandhurst.	
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.							
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	28	--	5	17	3	3	--	--	4	--	1	23	--	15
Erysipelas .....	11	--	--	--	1	2	4	4	2	--	4	5	--	--
Scarlet Fever ... ..	18	--	3	12	2	1	--	--	3	1	7	6	--	6
Enteric Fever .....	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerperal Fever .....	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .	9	--	--	--	1	6	2	--	2	1	1	4	--	--
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	1	1	4	1	2	1	--	2	--	5	3	--	--
Totals .....	78	1	9	33	9	15	7	4	14	2	18	41	--	21

Isolation Hospital, Swattenden Lane, Cranbrook. Provided by the  
Cranbrook Rural District Council.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during Year 1913, in the Cranbrook Rural District.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified . . . .	150	16	3	2	5	4	10	26	84	31
Uncertified . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) . . . . .	8	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	5
Tuberculous Meningitis . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1
Rheumatic Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease . .	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	20	3
Bronchitis . . . . .	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
Pneumonia (all forms) . . .	11	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	5	3
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Alcoholism . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth . .	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide . . . . .	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Suicide . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Defined Diseases . .	54	3	—	—	2	1	—	9	39	10
Diseases ill-defined or unknown . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes . . . . .	150	16	3	2	5	4	10	26	84	31



TABLE IV.

Cranbrook Rural District.—Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1913. *Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes Certified .....	5	1	2	1	9	3	2	1	1	16
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth .....	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Other Causes .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	5	1	2	1	9	3	2	1	1	16

Births in the year: Legitimate, 231 illegitimate, 12. Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 13; illegitimate infants, 3.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS  
OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	4	—	—
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	103	—	—
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	107	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses .. . . .	4	4	—	—
Other nuisances . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	4	4	—	—

### 3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.													Outwork in In- fected Premises, sec. 109, 110		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Orders made.	Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.									
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.											
									Con- tracts	Work- men.					Con- tracts
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

# 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS. 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Bakehouses .....	18	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	—
Other Trades connected with Foods and Drinks ..	—	Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	—
Laundries .....	18	Reports sent to H.M. Inspector .....	—
Other Trades connected with Clothing .....	21	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) .....	1
Various .....	48	In use at the end of the year .....	
Total .....	105		1

May 29th, 1914.

J. S. TEW,

*Medical Officer of Health.*